

ABSTRACT

A method is disclosed for inhibiting the growth of prostate cancer by administering to a patient an antagonist against one or more of the vitamin binding proteins riboflavin carrier protein, retinol binding protein, and folic acid binding protein. The antagonist may, for example, be an antibody against the vitamin binding protein, an antibody against the corresponding vitamin binding protein receptor, or a conjugate of the corresponding vitamin and an immunogen that stimulates immune response. In the latter case the immunogen may, for example, be an immunogen that has previously been used to immunize the patient. Heterologous vitamin binding proteins may be used to actively immunize patients. The antagonist may also be an antisense oligonucleotide or a double-stranded RNA molecule that inhibits cellular expression of vitamin binding proteins.